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Chickamauga
and
Chattanooga
National
Military
Park.

A HISTORIC MONOGRAPH.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

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W. E. BIRCHMORE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
1895.

THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Comprises the tract of land (some 6,000 acres in extent,) in Georgia, over which was fought the battle of Chickamauga; several smaller areas along the line of Confederate fortifications on Missionary Ridge; and the crest of Orchard Knob (Grant's Headquarters). These various areas with their connecting boulevards form an extensive park system preserving within its limits much of the ground covered by the battles of September and November, 1863. In improving and beautifying the grounds the Park Commission has made the most of its opportunities and resources. Much of the money appropriated by Congress has been spent in road-making; and the result is a fine system of boulevards many miles in extent, and of great excellence. Aside from the erection of monuments and the locating of the troops on both sides, the efforts of the Commission have been directed toward restoration rather than innovation; and the visitor to the battle-fields will find the scene as nearly like that of thirty-two years ago as a careful study of the subject and an artistic treatment of the same may accomplish.

Congress has made generous appropriations for the dedication ceremonies; and it is fair to assume that the military and civic pageant will be unique and unequalled in the history of the nation. The President and his Cabinet, a delegation from each of the houses of Congress, the Governors of many States, and many prominent officials of the National and State governments will be present. The order of exercises will include a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland September 18th; dedication ceremonies on the Chickamauga battle-field on September 19th, and on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, and in Chattanooga, September 20th.

The principal object of this historic monograph, as stated in the narrative, is to present in a concise and condensed form such a story of the great battles as shall bring the visitor into closer and more sympathetic touch with the events to be commemorated. In addition to this, two carefully-compiled maps are included; a brief but comprehensive list of the points of interest; a description of the various transportation lines and carriage roads; and an accurate roster of the troops engaged.

MAP OF CHATTANOOGA AND ENVIRONS.

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SCALE, 2,500 FEET = 1 INCH.



NOTES.

- Electric Rail Roads - - - - -
- Cable & Steam Rail Roads - - - - -
- Proposed Carriage Roads - - - - -
- Monuments erected - - - - - +
- No. 1 = Massachusetts 18th & 22nd
- No. 2 = 2nd Minnesota
- No. 3 = 8th Kansas
- Tablets - - - - - ■

PARK

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Chickamauga
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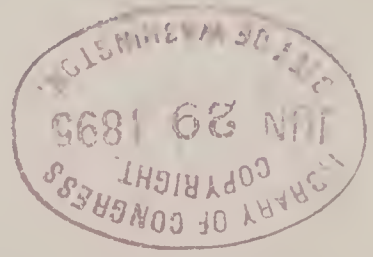
NARRATIVES OF THE BATTLES OF
CHICKAMAUGA, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
AND MISSIONARY RIDGE.

By
FRANCIS LYNDE.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

All street-car lines converge on Market Street, and cars may be taken between 6th and 9th Streets. The system is electric, and the routes are as follows:

Oak Street and Highland Park.—South on Market to 9th, thence by 9th and Georgia Avenue to Oak, and from city limits on Oak east through Highland Park to Missionary Ridge. Branch from Ridge Junction to crest of Missionary Ridge.

Ridgedale and East Lake.—South on Market to Montgomery Avenue, thence east to National Cemetery, Ridgedale and East Lake.

Lookout Mountain and St. Elmo.—South on Market to 9th, thence west to Chestnut and south through Chestnut, Boyce, and Whiteside to St. Elmo, The Incline, and Mountain Junction. (Connects at Incline with cable-line, and at Mountain Junction with broad gauge railway to top of mountain.)

Alton Park.—South through Market, Cowart, and Whiteside to St. Elmo, The Incline, and Alton Park.

Harrison Avenue.—South on Market to 9th, thence through 9th and East End Avenue to Harrison Avenue and Orchard Knob.

Vallombrosa and Riverview.—Points north of the river. Cars on these lines cross Market on 8th.

Lookout Mountain, three miles south-west of the city, is reached by electric cars connecting with the cable incline and the broad gauge railway as above, and by a carriage road south through Market, Montgomery Avenue, Whiteside, and the St. Elmo turnpike: also by broad gauge railway direct from the city. The cable incline connects at the Point Hotel with a narrow gauge railway to top of mountain.

The National Cemetery is reached by Oak Street and Highland Park, and Ridgedale and East Lake electric lines: also by dummy railway, from Nuby Street Station, one square east of Post-Office.

Orchard Knob (Grant's Headquarters,) is reached by Oak Street and Highland Park electric line to Locust Street, Harrison Avenue electric line to Locust Street, the dummy railway to Locust Street Station, and by carriage road east on McCallie Avenue.

Sherman Heights is four miles north-east of the city. It is reached by dummy railway and by carriage road: also by trains of Southern Railway from Central Depot.

Missionary Ridge is reached by electric lines as above: also by carriage roads through Sherman Heights, out McCallie Avenue, out Montgomery Avenue, or through Rossville. The Government boulevard connects with the Chickamauga Park system of carriage roads at Rossville Gap, and runs north on the crest of the Ridge to Bragg's Headquarters, De Long's Point, and Sherman Heights.

Chickamauga Battle-field is reached by trains on the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railway to Battle-field Station and Crawfish Springs: also by carriage road to Rossville, thence through Rossville Gap. Battle-field Station is one half mile from Snodgrass Hill; Crawfish Springs is two miles south of southern boundary National Park.

CHICKAMAUGA.

TO one whose knowledge of the Civil War is only that of a thrice-told tale, a present-day visit to the battle-field of Chickamauga is almost disconcerting. By all the canons of fitness, a battle-field should have something to say for itself in speech not to be misunderstood by whatever remote degree of posterity. It should be consecrated ground, holding itself aloof from its surroundings; it should be overshadowed by the spirit of heroism and hallowed by the blood of the slain. There should be that in the very atmosphere of the place which should inspire the dullest imagination, filling it with visions unspeakable.

It is no figure of speech to say that the field of Chickamauga, viewed under the conditions of latter-day sight-seeing, does none of these things. There is nothing in all the peaceful country-side to suggest thoughts of battle and murder and sudden death. Riding toward the field along the smooth boulevard which, thirty-odd years ago, was a country road ankle-deep in dust, I questioned a farmer jogging homeward from a cross-roads store.

“Do you know the country hereabouts?”

“Ya-as, I reckon so; I live yere.”

“Can you tell me where the battlefield begins?”

He scratched his head meditatively with one finger. “I ’low I cayn’t—not *positively*. I reckon it might be a mile, mile an’ a hayf, ’r two mile, maybe, to whar they fit. Ef ye can read, the *Gover’ment* guide-pos’ses ’ll p’int ye straight.”

I remounted my wheel and rode on, reflecting upon this fresh instance of the contempt-breeding effect of familiarity; and before the day was ended I was thankful for the help of the guide-boards. Without them, one might seek in vain for information of the locative variety; and in spite of them one fights vaguely with an importunate sense of unreality.

The fields of rustling corn whisper of the plowshare, and of peace and plenty; their speech is not of war, or famine, or the sword. The forests bear few scars of the lead- and iron-laden hurricane that once



raged up and down the valley to its own accompaniment of nitrous lightning and dissonant thunder. The waters of the rivulets, trickling through the swales toward the Chickamauga, are as clear as though they had never been fouled by the tread of marching squadrons, or reddened by the blood of a nation's best and bravest. On yonder hillside, bright in the golden

livery of a ripening crop, there is no reminder of the day when grim War was the reaper and his harvest was heaped in windrows of dead and dying men.

Even the very sky, strained like a curtain of blue gauze above the scene on this matchless summer day, makes the reality more elusive. Was there ever a day when the sun was blotted out by the smoky clouds of war's making? when the sweet perfume of these woods and fields was lost in the reek of gunpowder? when the peaceful stillness of this quiet country-side was rent and torn by the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the cheers of charging legions, and the groans of the dying?

Doubtless. Nature denies it, but history affirms it; and there are yet living those who saw and heard and suffered. Moreover, the Park Commission has surveyed and measured, and graded and paved, and punctuated with guide-boards and paragraphed with monuments, until the battle-field is a history in itself, fair-writ, and to be read of all men. And yet all these do but help to push the battle further into the past, adding the peace of a cemetery to that of nature's making.

The pointing of it all is to this: the pilgrim to Chickamauga should carry his atmosphere with him. There are two ways in which this may be done. The first is by a process of saturation made good by an exhaustive course of reading: the other is to take to the field a succinct narrative of the conflict which shall add somewhat to the terse quotations of the guide-boards and tablets, and bridge, story-wise, the gaps between them.

To provide some such narrative as will thus serve to connect the past with the present is the object of this sketch. It makes no claim to originality or to completeness of detail; and in a field where so many full-grown volumes have preceded it, it can hope to do little more than summarize. If it may serve, even imperfectly, to awaken a

deeper interest in the great struggle in the minds of those who, like the writer, are neither students to delve nor veterans to remember, its mission will be fulfilled.

To make the story of Chickamauga intelligible to the general reader, it is needful to preface it with a sketch of the events immediately preceding the battle. The Chattanooga campaign belongs to the middle period of the war. For more than two years the struggle in the West had surged back and forth across Tennessee and Kentucky. From the Ohio River to the northern boundaries of Mississippi and Alabama, the Confederate line retreated, advanced, and retreated again until, at the close of the year 1862, it confronted Rosecrans in Middle Tennessee. Here, after the battle of Murfreesboro, (Stone's River,) the Confederate general, Bragg, began a slow retrograde movement which finally brought him to Chattanooga.

In June, 1863, General Rosecrans, commanding the Federal Army of the Cumberland, began the march from Middle Tennessee to the south-eastward. This advance, covering a period of sixteen days and known in history as the Tullahoma Campaign, was a series of strategic movements on the part of both armies. At its close the Confederate Army of Tennessee occupied Chattanooga.

The Confederate commander has been sharply criticized for abandoning the strong position west of the Cumberland Mountains; and his adversary has been censured with equal energy for allowing something over a month to elapse before he again made a forward movement. The reasons for both the retreat and the delay would seem to be identical. To the Army of Tennessee, defeat on the western slope of the Cumberlands, with forty miles of rough mountainous country in its rear over which its line of communication must be protected, and through which it must retreat, meant nothing less than destruction. On the other hand, by falling back to Chattanooga, Bragg transferred these disadvantages to his opponent, and Rosecrans took time to make careful preparations before putting the difficult and dangerous region behind him on the further advance into the enemy's country.

On August 14th the forward movement of the Federal army began. From Bridgeport, Wilder and Wagner were sent up the river to make a demonstration opposite Chattanooga, and the ruse was so successful as to lead Bragg to believe that the entire Federal army sought a crossing at some point higher up the river. As a result of this feint, Rosecrans was enabled to make the crossing at Bridgeport, Caperton's Ferry, Battle Creek, and Shellmound without opposition by September 4th; and two days later the entire Army of the Cumberland,



VIEW IN THE PARK.

with the exception of Wilder's and Wagner's commands, poured over the mountain into Wills's Valley. The left, under Crittenden, rested at Wauhatchie; and the right, under McCook, was at Valley Head, forty miles to the south-west.

At this point in the advance, Bragg, fearing for his line of communication, moved out of Chattanooga and took position at Lafayette, Georgia, nearly opposite the center of the extended Federal line. On the 7th, Thomas, at a point twenty-six miles from Chattanooga, and McCook, at Valley Head, began the ascent of Lookout Mountain. Neither met with any opposition; and on the 8th Thomas came down into the valley which lies between the mountain and Missionary Ridge, while McCook reached the village of Alpine, some distance south-west of Bragg's position at Lafayette. In the meantime Crittenden crossed the northern end of Lookout Mountain and took possession of Chattanooga, sending Palmer and Van Cleve forward to seize Rossville Gap.

From this time—the night of the 9th—to the 13th, the Army of the Cumberland was in a most hazardous position. The right wing, center, and left wing were not in communication; and Bragg, from his position at Lafayette, might easily have crushed them in detail. It is doubtful if the Confederate commander knew his advantage, but it is certain that he made but a single attempt to profit by it. On the 9th, when Negley, of Thomas's column, made a reconnaissance in force toward Bragg's lines, Cheatham was sent against him, and a detachment of D. H. Hill's command advanced to Catlett's Gap. At

the same time, Hindman was ordered to attack in conjunction with Hill.

Negley was thus placed at the converging point of three Confederate columns, but by skilful manœuvring, and with the help of Baird's division sent to support him, he extricated himself and fell back upon the main body of the column at the base of Lookout. Here the situation was desperate; Thomas was outnumbered, and was shut in by hills and the mountain in a pocket-like valley, but a disagreement between Hindman and Hill saved him, and the Confederate forces were withdrawn.

While Negley and Baird were trying to develop the Confederate position opposite Lafayette, McCook sent a force of cavalry northward from Alpine to locate Bragg's left. By this reconnaissance McCook learned that he was far to the southward of the main body of Bragg's army, and that the heights of Pigeon Mountain intervened between his own column and that of General Thomas. Thereupon he retraced his steps across Lookout, marched down Wills's Valley to a point opposite Thomas's position, and crossing the mountain for the third time, reached Thomas on the 16th.

In the meantime, General Rosecrans was making every effort to concentrate his scattered forces; and up to Sunday, the 13th, it does not appear that Bragg did anything to obstruct the movements of the Federal troops. On that day, however, finding that Crittenden was advancing along the road from Rossville to form a junction with Thomas, Bragg sent Polk to intercept the closing Federal column. Under this order the first blow was struck on the field of Chickamauga. Van Cleve, of Crittenden's corps, encountered Polk on the Lafayette road; there was a sharp fight; the intercepting force was driven back; and thereafter the Federal concentration went on without further hindrance.

On Tuesday, the 15th, Bragg held a council of war in which it was determined to move toward Chattanooga, and to "attack the enemy wherever he could be found." Here one stops to wonder how the Confederate general could fail to be informed of the precise movements of his adversary. Making all due allowance for cavalry patrols, the secrecy of orders, and all the arts of concealment known to military prudence, it seems incredible that, in an inhabited countryside, hostile to the Federal cause and friendly to the Confederate, Bragg could have been in ignorance of the exact dispositions of his antagonist. And yet such was undeniably the case, not only on the day of the council of war, but during the entire week of concentration.

Following the general order of the 15th, the Confederate army

began moving by divisions to the northward and across the Chickamauga. Bragg's orders contemplated an attack on the Federal left wing on the morning of the 18th, but this plan could not be carried out. The bridges across the stream were infrequent and small; the fords were difficult; and the forests of the creek bottom were in many places impassable thickets choked with underbrush. Owing to these hindrances the Confederate forces were not in position until nightfall of Friday, the 18th. It was a day lost, and lost days are often lost battles.

Rosecrans was in sore need of the twenty-four-hours' respite and he made good use of it. On Saturday morning Bragg's right wing, instead of overlapping the Federal left—as was intended, and as it really did on the evening before—was itself overlapped by a strong force which, in less than fifteen hours, had been moved up from the right of Rosecrans's army. It is needful to go back a day to see how this inversion of line was brought about.

From the 13th to the 18th, Rosecrans pushed the work of concentration strenuously. Thomas's left was extended toward Crawfish Springs, and Crittenden was hurried forward along the Lafayette road toward Lee and Gordon's Mill in the belief that the battle would be joined by Bragg at or near that point. When McCook came up with the head of his column on the 16th, the closing of the line went forward rapidly; and by noon of the 18th, Crittenden's corps occupied the Lafayette road and the low bluff commanding it at Lee and Gordon's Mill. It was at this time that Bragg's plan of attack developed, and it became necessary to extend the Federal left quickly and at all hazards.

This was done by moving Negley's division up to Crittenden's right, while Thomas, with three divisions under Brannan, Baird, and Reynolds, moved rapidly northward along the old Crawfish Springs road. The movement began on the afternoon of the 18th and continued throughout the night. The weather was clear, cool and dry, but the hurried night march was full of discomfort even for veteran soldiers. When the frost began to gather, the moving columns fired the fences along the road; and at these camp-fires—the last that many a veteran in the marching divisions ever saw—the weary soldiers warmed their stiffened fingers while halting to await the slow upcoming of the wagon-trains in the road.

The extension of the Federal left was completed a little before dawn of Saturday, the 19th. At that hour the opposing armies confronted each other in the following order. Beginning at the right of the Federal line, McCook held Crawfish Springs and the

road leading up thereto from the south. Between McCook and the Chickamauga, was Negley's division. Next came Crittenden at Lee and Gordon's Mill. Reynolds was still farther north; his division was drawn up on the west side of the old Crawfish Springs road with its left near the Glenn house. Baird was a mile north of Reynolds; and his division with Brannan's made an unbroken line reaching from the Poe house on Baird's right to the McDonald house on Brannan's left. This line was a short distance west of the Lafayette road, and the Kelly house was nearly opposite its center. Four miles north-east of Brannan, where the road from Rossville to Ringgold crosses the Chickamauga, were the reserves under General Gordon Granger.



The Confederate dispositions were less carefully made for the reason that night had overtaken the different divisions while they were still in motion. On the left, Breckinridge was opposed to Negley; and Hindman, commanding Longstreet's advance, confronted Crittenden at Lee and Gordon's Mill. Cleburne was between Hindman and Breckinridge and slightly in the rear. Cheatham's line began at Hindman's right, covering the road from Lee and Gordon's Mill to Dalton Ford; and Preston's men were on the west bank of the stream directly opposite Cheatham's right. At Tedford Ford, Stewart's command held the right bank of the Chickamauga, and Buckner's the left. Three-quarters of a mile north of Buckner, at Alexander's Bridge, Walker's command and Forrest's cavalry were aligned upon a road paralleling the left bank of the stream; and Hood, with a strong force, was lying in the woods a short distance east of the Viniard house.

Saturday, the 19th, dawned bright and clear. At daybreak Bragg's army was in motion, following out the plan of the previous day, which was based upon the supposition that the Federal left was still at Lee and Gordon's Mill. A few minutes before seven o'clock

the sound of heavy firing came from the direction of Reed's Bridge. It flagged, was renewed, and presently became continuous. Bragg knew then that the battle had been forced upon his right, but the order of the day was still allowed to stand.

In spite of the Confederate commander's determination to take the offensive, it was Thomas who had begun the battle. Soon after six o'clock, and before many of the men had had time to snatch a hasty breakfast, the two divisions under Brannan and Baird were ordered forward. In the Kelly fields, and to the right and left of the road leading toward the Chickamauga, the commands were deployed, skirmishers were thrown out, and the line pushed forward into the woods. In a few minutes the Confederate right wing under Forrest was uncovered and the fighting began.

Croxton's brigade, which was working its way through the woods on Brannan's right, was the first to come upon Forrest's men. There was a volley, a fierce attack, and the cavalry fell back before the advancing line of infantry. Near Jay's Mill, Forrest dismounted one division, fighting it as infantry while he sent for reinforcements. These were quickly sent in by Walker, and in a few minutes the battle was raging hotly all along the front of Brannan's and Baird's lines.

With the coming of the reinforcements from Walker, Forrest dismounted his entire command and charged the Federal left. Croxton's men stood their ground until their ammunition gave out, falling back slowly when the struggle became a hand-to-hand combat among the trees. "Durn 'em; they-all jest would n't run," said an old Confederate veteran, describing to me this first charge in the two-day battle. And before the backward movement became a retreat, King's regulars, sent in by Baird, came to the rescue and the lost ground was regained.

The sending of King to Croxton left Van Derveer and Connell unsupported; and, turned back from the strengthened Federal left, Forrest's and Walker's men flung themselves upon the center and right of Baird's line. Then began a series of fierce charges and countercharges back and forth through the woods. No accurate alignment could be maintained, and the men on both sides fought from bush to bush and tree to tree, clinging doggedly to every yard gained, and giving ground only when swept away by the irresistible momentum of a charge. They were veteran troops in the Chickamauga forests that day, and the file-closers on either side had little to do.

Forrest and his first reinforcement had been fighting desperately

for four hours before Bragg came tardily to the conclusion that his plan of turning the Federal left could not be carried out. Then he ordered Walker forward with his entire command, and sent for Cheatham to bring up the five brigades forming the reserve on the left. Soon after, Stewart was ordered to the right from Tedford's Ford; and at one o'clock, Cleburne was withdrawn from the left and his command set in motion toward Jay's Mill.

In the meantime, Brannan and Baird were fighting hard to hold their ground against increasing numbers. When Walker's reserves began to arrive, a brigade was sent in against Scribner, of Baird's division, in an oblique movement that forced the Federal line out of position; and at the same moment a charge on the flank of King's regulars drove the latter in confusion across Van Derveer's line. In this charge, led by Walthall, Guenther's battery was captured and Baird's lines were badly shattered.

On Brannan's front the situation was scarcely less critical. Croxton, with fresh supplies of ammunition, was facing overwhelming numbers; and Connell's brigade, forming Brannan's center, was holding its position in the face of a fire that was often delivered at short pistol-range. The breaking of Baird's line exposed Van Derveer to a succession of flank attacks, and only the most stubborn fighting saved the position while Baird was re-forming his lines under fire.

At this juncture, when victory for the Confederate right wing was only a question of minutes, the Federal reinforcements began to arrive. First came Johnson, of McCook's corps, hurried forward from Crawfish Springs. Thomas sent him in on Baird's right, where, after a sharp struggle, the broken line was re-formed and the Confederate advance checked. A little later, Palmer, detached by Crittenden and sent to the left from Lee and Gordon's Mill, came on the field and took position with Johnson.

With these reinforcements, General Rosecrans, who personally directed the movement of the Federal left wing at this time, ordered three brigades, those of Hazen, Cruft, and Grose to form in echelon for a forward movement. The column was met by Cheatham and stubbornly resisted, but a simultaneous advance all along the Federal left carried both armies well into the depths of the forest again, and the battle raged with undiminished fury on the ground fought over in the early morning.

It was in this advance that Guenther's battery was recaptured. The Ninth Ohio, coming into action from the rear, was led by its commander, Colonel Kammerling. The colonel saw the captured battery on a slight elevation to his right. Halting his regiment, he



VIEW IN THE PARK.

changed front and charged up the hill at the double-quick. The assault was so sudden and unexpected that the gunners were driven back before they could reload for a second round; and five minutes later the battery had again changed sides and the Ninth was in line with Van Derveer, reaching the front in time to strengthen the left at a most critical juncture.

Finding it impossible to drive Brannan out of position by a front attack, Forrest had extended his line until it overlapped the Federal left. From this position he charged in front and on the flank at the same moment. The forest at this point had been thinned out and cleared of underbrush, and the flanking column was in plain view from the Federal lines. It swept steadily forward under a galling fire, and one who watched its advance says that the entire battle records no more heroic spectacle than that of the closely-massed column, four lines deep, breasting the storm of bullets, the men bending to the blast and firing rapidly as they came. Within two hundred feet of Van Derveer's line they halted and poured in a withering fire which was replied to with equal spirit. Just at the moment when it seemed impossible to hold the double assault in check, a battery reported, wheeled into position, and opened on the flanking column with canister. For a few minutes the rattle of musketry was drowned in the hoarser roar of the cannon; and when the battery ceased firing the place of the brave flanking column was taken by heaps of dead and dying men.

After the failure of this attack, the heavy fighting drifted toward

the Federal center, becoming hottest in front of Johnson and Palmer. Thereupon Rosecrans shortened his line, sending Brannan to support Johnson, and Baird to cover the approaches to the Lafayette road. This manœuvre left Johnson on the extreme left of the Federal line, opposed to Forrest's dismounted cavalymen and Cheatham's infantry.

Here the Confederate commanders saw a chance to thrust their forces between Rosecrans's army and the roads to Chattanooga; and the most strenuous effort of the day was made to turn Johnson's flank or to dislodge him by direct attack. Brigade after brigade was hurled against the Federal left with an impetuous ardor that stopped little short of hand-to-hand combat. For a time the conflict surged back and forth over the ground of the morning's battle; but as the tide of assault and countercharge ebbed and flowed, the field once more shifted to a line much nearer the Lafayette road.

When the onslaught had once more expended its force on the Federal left, it began again with renewed vigor at a point near the center. Palmer's right suffered most severely, and Reynolds was ordered to take a position between Palmer and the Lafayette road. He did so, and two of his brigades, Willich's and Edward King's, went into action on that part of the line lying upon the road between the Viniard house and Jay's Mill.

By this time Bragg had his army well in motion toward his right, and as his reserves came on the field they were met by fresh troops from Rosecrans's right. Van Cleve, with two brigades, came up from Crittenden; and a little later, Davis, of McCook's corps, arrived from Crawfish Springs and went into the fight near Viniard's. By the middle of the afternoon all the troops at Lee and Gordon's Mill, excepting a single brigade of Sheridan's division under General Lytle, had been moved to the left.

The severest fighting of the afternoon fell upon the Federal center near the Viniard house. Reynolds's line was more than once broken and restored under fire, and it was beginning to give ground when Davis came up. The Confederate assaulting columns at this point were made up of Stewart's, Bushrod Johnson's, and Preston's men, from Buckner's corps; and Longstreet's advance, commanded by Hindman. The different commands rivalled each other in the brilliancy and dash for which the Southern soldier was justly famous; and the stubborn courage of Rosecrans's veterans was never more severely tried than during that autumn afternoon at the Viniard house.

Davis's command became involved before it could get into position; Wood came to the rescue, and Van Cleve, trying to follow, collided with Stewart who was on his way to reinforce Cheatham. At this

crisis, the Federal center was saved by the opportune arrival of Sheridan, and Wilder's cavalry, though these reinforcements only served to check the backward movement which had already begun.

Determined to hold the Lafayette road at any cost, Thomas brought Brannan from the left to support Reynolds, and at the same time Negley came up from Crawfish Springs. For an hour or more the battle raged around the Viniard house, neither side gaining any permanent advantage, and both armies displaying the courage which had distinguished them on many a hard-fought field. At five o'clock the fighting at Viniard's began to slacken, but the closing act of the bloody drama of that September Saturday was yet to come.

It will be remembered that early in the day General Bragg had ordered Cleburne to move his force to the right in pursuance of the original plan of turning the Federal left. Twilight was gathering when Cleburne—"the Stonewall Jackson of the West"—with a division of Hill's corps moved to the front over the hotly-disputed ground of the morning. Deploying his division in the rear of the Kelly farm, the lines were formed and a charge made upon the position held by Baird and Johnson. In the dusk of the evening the Confederate force swept up to the very breastworks; there was a sharp conflict in which the men aimed at the flashes of the guns on either side; and the din of battle was presently swelled by the thunder of the field guns as Cleburne's batteries came into position.

The charge was a brilliant one, but the darkness soon put an end to the fighting, here and elsewhere, and the two armies bivouacked on their lines of battle to await the dawn of the second day of carnage. Bivouacked, says history, but the word is too great. It conveys some hint of comfort, and comfort there was none. Neither army was allowed to make camp-fires, and the weary soldiers, to whom coffee was meat, drink and clothing, went thirsty and slept as they might on a field thickly covered with dead and wounded.

For the commanders on both sides there was little sleep. General Bragg summoned his officers and gave the orders for the following day. The Confederate forces were to be fought as two wings, commanded by the two senior Lieut.-Generals, Polk and Longstreet. The latter reached Bragg's headquarters at midnight, arriving from Ringgold with the main body of his command, moving, after a short rest, into position on the Confederate left. To General Polk was assigned the command of the right wing, and his orders were to begin the battle at day-break, the attack to be taken up from right to left as rapidly as possible. Longstreet was to wait until the attack reached his wing in regular progression, after which the assault was to be

pushed with vigor along the entire line.

In the meantime, the Federal commanders were not idle. Rosecrans had contracted and strengthened his line, and relays of men worked all night building breastworks of logs and preparing for what every man felt would be the decisive struggle of the campaign. The alignment for the second day's battle was on slightly different ground from that of Saturday. With the Kelly house as a center, the Federal left was disposed in a semi-circle occupied by Baird—whose left rested upon the Lafayette road half a mile from McDonald's—Johnson, Palmer, and Reynolds. At Reynolds's right, the



line crossed the Lafayette road, continuing with Brannan—whose division reached nearly to the old Crawfish Springs road—Negley, Wood, Davis, and Sheridan, in the order named; the last four commands being drawn up parallel with the Crawfish Springs road and a short distance east of it.

In this alignment, Wood's right and Davis's left joined at the Glenn house; while the latter division was directly opposite and west of the Viniard house. West of the Glenn house and in the rear of Davis and Wood, Wilder was stationed; and still farther to the rear, covering the junction of Wood's left and Negley's right, was Van Cleve's command.

The Confederate line was slightly longer, paralleling Rosecrans's position from Breckinridge—whose right overlapped Baird's left at McDonald's—through Walker, Cleburne, Stewart, Bushrod Johnson, Hindman, and Preston. Cheatham was held in reserve in Cleburne's rear, lying in the woods about half way between the Lafayette road and the Chickamauga; and Law and Kershaw were in the rear of Bushrod Johnson.

Sunday morning dawned clear and cool. The ground was covered with a white frost, and a light mist hung in the forests of the Chickamauga bottom. There had been no rain for some time, and the air was charged with that peculiar quality of resonance which is most noticeable at the close of a dry season. General Bragg was astir early, listening impatiently for the sounds of the opening battle to come from Polk's wing. Dawn slipped into morning and the morning into forenoon, and still the guns were silent along the lines of the two armies.

At length Bragg sent Major Lee to Polk to ascertain the cause of delay. Quoting a well-known Southern historian*: "Major Lee found General Polk seated at a comfortable breakfast, surrounded by brilliantly-dressed officers, and delivered his message with military bluntness and brevity. General Polk replied that he had ordered Hill to open the action, that he was waiting for him, and he added: 'Do tell General Bragg that my heart is overflowing with anxiety for the attack—overflowing with anxiety, sir.' Major Lee returned to the commanding general and reported the reply literally. Bragg uttered a terrible exclamation, in which Polk, Hill, and all his generals were included. 'Major Lee,' he cried, 'ride along the line, and order *every captain* to take his men instantly into action.' In fifteen minutes the battle was joined; but three hours of valuable time had been lost, in which Rosecrans was desperately strengthening his position."

It was between nine and ten o'clock when Breckinridge opened the battle on the Confederate right. At the signal, the command "forward" ran down the line from right to left, the different divisions coming into action in rapid succession. Unlike the conflict of the day before, in which each line charged or fell back as the exigencies of the moment demanded, the fighting in the early part of the day was confined to a zone of varying width in front of the reversed curves of the Federal line.

During the night, and in the four precious hours of daylight before the assault began, Rosecrans had considerably strengthened his position with log barricades against which, for a time, the Confederate assaulting columns hurled themselves in vain. Breckinridge charged twice, the second time with Walker, and was twice repulsed. Then Cheatham went to Walker's assistance and a third time the Federal left held its ground. Again and again Cleburne's and Stewart's divisions charged upon the Federal left center, falling back after each repulse to rally, re-form and charge again. At last Baird's thin line

*E. A. Pollock, "The Lost Cause"

was pressed back and driven slowly through the fringe of woods in its rear. Reinforcements were sent in, and the double-quick of Stanley's brigade across the Kelly field was the first of five brilliant charges over that ground during the day. Stanley was just in time; the assaulting force under Adams was driven back and the Federal line was re-formed in its breastworks.

Not daunted by these failures, the Confederates charged again with a massed force of ten brigades. Simultaneously with a fierce attack upon John Beatty's weakened line, Breckinridge succeeded in turning Baird's flank; and gaining the Lafayette road, he began to move upon the rear of the Federal center which was held by Reynolds. As soon as this flank movement developed in Baird's rear, the Confederate forces in front of Reynolds and Brannan attacked these lines with renewed zeal, and the unbroken ranks on the Federal left were kept hotly engaged by Walker's and Cleburne's men.

The turning of Baird's flank by Breckinridge was the first of a series of events leading up to the famous break in the Federal center. General Thomas, alive to the critical need of the moment, sent to Rosecrans for Brannan. When the order to go to Thomas's assistance reached Brannan, heavy fighting had already begun on his left, and there were indications that a strong assaulting column was forming in his front. For this reason he delayed his withdrawal until he could report the situation, sending his reserve under Van Derveer, in the meantime, to reinforce the left. Van Derveer's brigade entered the Kelly field, changed front under a heavy fire, and charged the flanking force with great ardor, bearing it back beyond the line of barricades and into the forest.

While this was taking place, a Confederate force under Govan gained a foothold on the line from which it had driven Beatty. The third charge of the day over the Kelly field was made to recover this lost ground. Grose, with Palmer's reserve, was ordered to the left, and forming his command in the field he dashed across the open ground and into the woods. Govan held his ground stubbornly, though unsupported on either wing; but he was finally pressed back with heavy loss.

With this repulse, the battle on the Federal left subsided; but in the meantime the struggle was approaching a crisis at the center. When Breckinridge appeared in Baird's rear, Longstreet ordered a combined attack on Reynolds's front which presently extended until it involved Brannan and Wood. It was this attack that made Brannan await further orders before going to the help of the left. Before his report of the situation reached Rosecrans, another order had been sent

directing Wood to close up on Reynolds to fill the gap which would be made by Brannan's withdrawal. This, at least, was the intention, but the order was peremptory to "close up on Reynolds." When it reached Wood, the assault was already threatening his left, but he obeyed immediately, withdrawing his command from its line of battle and forming in column to march to the left.

Longstreet saw his opportunity and seized it at once. With an attacking column of eight brigades—Bushrod Johnson's, McNair's, Gregg's, Kershaw's, Law's, Humphrey's, Benning's, and Robertson's,—in triple line he rushed into the gap, opening with a front and flank fire on Brannan as he advanced. Davis, with his two brigades, threw himself across Longstreet's front, only to be swept away. Brannan resisted bravely, but was driven back across the Crawfish Springs road and into the woods on a ridge south of the Snodgrass house, where he made a stand and once more established his line.

Wood was also involved in the confusion at the break, but he managed to extricate his command, and falling back with Brannan, took a position at the latter's left. As quickly as possible, Hazen was thrown into the gap between Wood and Reynolds, and the Federal line was once more continuous though greatly shortened. In the new position the line was bent backward until the right was at right angles to its former line on the Lafayette road.

Beyond Brannan's former position all of the Federal right wing was scattered and driven from the field. Negley, with one brigade and a number of guns, joined Brannan in the rush for the new position; but with this exception nothing was left of the right wing. McCook, with a single brigade, tried to stem the tide, as did Van Cleve and Sheridan, but all were borne to the rear, and General Lytle, commanding a brigade of Sheridan's division, lost his life in the desperate effort to check Longstreet's advance.

As the Confederate columns pressed forward, the retreat became a rout, and the roads leading to McFarland's Gap and Rossville were crowded with fugitives. Negley, with the fragment of his division and the artillery, first took a position on the ridge at Brannan's right; but he soon abandoned it and joined the retreat, taking the guns with him. General Rosecrans, himself, was caught in the disaster which involved his right wing; and believing that the battle was lost, he rode into Chattanooga with McCook and Crittenden. Sheridan led the main body of the retreat to Rossville, and, later in the day, moved again toward the front with what troops he could gather by way of the Lafayette road. This movement was delayed, however, and Sheridan got no farther than the Cloud house, which point he reached at seven o'clock.

Thomas alone of the senior officers remained on the field; and from the time of the break to the close of the day his condition was most desperate. Longstreet sent column after column up the hillside against Brannan, and the fighting at that point exceeded in fury any that had preceded it. Brannan's ammunition ran low, and before the middle of the afternoon his men were fighting with bayonets and clubbed guns.

At half past two o'clock, Bragg sent for Longstreet and heard his report of the situation. The wing commander asked for more troops in order that he might continue the attack on Snodgrass Hill and at the same time press the retreating forces on the Dry Valley and Rossville roads. Bragg replied that Polk could spare no men; that there was "no fight left in his wing." Longstreet then returned to his command, and Bragg rode away to Reed's Bridge, where he established his headquarters. In disregarding Longstreet's request for reinforcements, the commanding general seems to have forgotten that Cheatham's men were still in reserve and comparatively fresh.

Thrown upon his own resources, Longstreet then tried to carry Snodgrass Hill by a combined attack upon the front and rear of the Federal position. A strong column was sent up the southern slope of the hill on Brannan's front, while another, under Hindman, made a detour to the westward, charging and carrying a prolongation of the hill which overlooked Brannan's right flank and rear. The assault on the front was repelled after a desperate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and clubbed guns; but Hindman was more successful, and in the lull following the turmoil of the battle in front, the Federals could see Hindman's men forming for an attack by the flank and rear. It was a critical moment, and once again the safety of the forlorn hope on Snodgrass Hill trembled in the balance. The men were weary and exhausted; their ammunition was gone; and there was no battery to check the onrush of the charge which would presently launch itself upon the right and rear.

Help came from an unexpected quarter. A cloud of dust was seen approaching from the direction of Rossville; and a moment later Granger and Steedman, with two of the three brigades left at Red House Bridge, reported to Thomas. The reinforcements, with Van Derveer's command, withdrawn from its position in the Kelly field, were double-quickened up the hill to form on Brannan's right; and a charge, led by Steedman in person, was made upon the Confederate forces massing in the ravine and on the ridge. It was successful, and the immediate danger to the Federal right was averted.

Through the remainder of the afternoon, the ridge held by

Brannan and Granger was the center of the heaviest fighting. Column after column was sent up the slope by Longstreet, and the Federal position was held only at the bitterest cost. The last assault, made soon after five o'clock, was met—for the want of ammunition—by a counter-charge with fixed bayonets. The attack was repulsed, but the Confederates swept away an entire regiment of Granger's men as they fell back.

A statement of Granger's losses gives some idea of the furious fighting at this point. 3700 men wheeled into line at Brannan's right; of these, 1175 were killed and wounded, and 613 were missing—an aggregate of nearly one half. The commanders have since given honest praise to the bravery of their opponents; and on either side, what officers and soldiers could do was done on that bloody Sunday on the slopes of Snodgrass Hill.

While Longstreet was hurling his assaulting columns against Brannan, Polk was organizing his wing for another attack on the Federal left. It was directed against Baird's front, and Willich commanding Johnson's reserve, was sent to Baird's assistance. His command made the fourth charge of the day across the Kelly field. Polk's advance was checked, but the attack was renewed a little later on the line held by Reynolds and Palmer, where it was again repulsed.

At half-past five, General Thomas decided to withdraw from the field. The movement began on Reynolds's line, with Palmer, Johnson, and Baird to follow, each command leaving its skirmishers in the works. When Reynolds was fairly in motion across the Kelly field, he encountered the Confederate column which had made the last attack. Turchin was ordered to charge, and his command dashed across the open ground, holding the Confederates in check while King broke Liddell's line on the Lafayette road. The fighting was sharp and deadly; but Turchin and King gained the road to McFarland's Gap, and Baird, Johnson, and Palmer followed in the order named. The last named was attacked with great vigor as he left his works, but his command gained the shelter of the woods without serious loss.

Hazen and Wood were next withdrawn, and Steedman followed at six o'clock. Brannan's division was the last to leave the field. Longstreet was still moving on his front, and in the gathering dusk Brannan's men could see the Confederates on the hillside. Taking advantage of Steedman's withdrawal, Hindman sent a force to feel its way around the Federal right. This detachment reached the hill lately occupied by Steedman as Brannan was forming to leave his position. A part of Van Derveer's brigade—the Thirty-Fifth Ohio—fired the last Federal

volley on the field of Chickamauga. It was replied to by Hindman's men; and then a silence doubly profound after the din and turmoil of the day fell over the smoky field. The attack was not renewed, and Brannan, with Van Derveer as rear guard, joined the moving army. At midnight the Federal forces occupied Missionary Ridge, from whence they were withdrawn on the evening of the 21st to Chattanooga.

Thus began, continued and ended the famous battle of Chickamauga. And the victory? Far be it from the present teller of stories to decide where the learned doctors of the art destructive have disagreed for thirty-odd years. Let that question rest. What moves one now is not the result; it is rather the splendid fighting qualities of our common American blood, the gallant heroism of the men irrespective of the device on their battle-flags. Call it a victory on either side, or a drawn battle, as you please, but give the meed of honor impartially to the men in blue and the men in gray. Theirs was the victory, on whichever side they fought, since they triumphed exultantly over all the sins of weakness which do so easily beset us, fighting bravely and dying gladly for the right as they were given to see it.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND CHATTANOOGA.

THE siege of Chattanooga followed the battle of Chickamauga. Rosecrans fortified the city and Bragg drew his lines around it in a vast semi-circle extending from the northern end of Missionary Ridge to and across Lookout Mountain and through the head of Wills's Valley to the foothills of the Raccoon below Brown's Ferry. The only line of communication left open to the Federal force was over Walden's Ridge to the Sequatchee Valley; and when Grant succeeded Rosecrans in command at Chattanooga, he found famine at work in the besieged city.

Reinforcements for the Army of the Cumberland were, however, already on the way; and on October 26th, Hooker crossed the river at Bridgeport and began the march toward Chattanooga. The first thing to be done was to open a line for supplies, and Grant made his plans accordingly. At three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Hazen, with 1800 men in sixty pontoons, embarked at Chattanooga



RUINS OF CRAVENS HOUSE, 1863.

and dropped silently down the river; and at the same time Smith marched across to Brown's Ferry behind the shelter of Stringer's Ridge on the north bank of the stream.

Hazen succeeded in passing the Confederate pickets on Lookout and landed on the south bank at five o'clock, overcoming the small force at Brown's Ferry, and beginning at once the laying of a pontoon bridge. By seven o'clock, Smith's force had come up and was ferried across; and at ten the bridge was completed. This movement extended the Federal right to the head of Wills's Valley, by a line across the neck of Moccasin Bend and the bridge at Brown's Ferry; and the besieged army was no longer dependent upon the railway around the foot of Lookout, or the wagon road which skirts the foot of the Craven plateau.

Hooker met with little resistance on the march from Bridgeport, reaching Wauhatchie on the afternoon of the 28th. Howard was sent on to Brown's Ferry, and Geary was posted with one division at a point three miles south of that point. This occupation of the entire valley cut off the Confederate pickets below the Ferry and they came in and surrendered.

On the night of the 28th, Longstreet, who was in command on the Confederate left, tried to recover his lost advantage. An attack was made upon Geary at Wauhatchie, and a sharp battle was fought in the darkness. The attack was a failure, so far as dislodging Hooker was concerned; and thereafter the Federal line of supplies was unmolested.

It was not until October 11th that Sherman started with his army to the relief of Chattanooga. He came by way of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and after encountering great difficulties, reached Bridgeport on the 14th, and Brown's Ferry with the head of his column on the 20th. In the meantime, Longstreet had been detached by Bragg and sent against Burnside at Knoxville; and thus the singular spectacle was presented of the Confederate commander weakening his forces at the time when his adversary was receiving heavy reinforcements.

The original plan of the battle of Missionary Ridge contemplated an attack on Bragg's right by Sherman's forces on the morning of the 22nd; and Thomas was ordered to extend his lines in front of Chattanooga toward the Ridge on that day. The heavy rain on the 20th and 21st delayed the movement of Sherman's army, however, and it was not in position at the North Chickamauga until the night of the 23rd. On the morning of the same day, Thomas made his dispositions for the extension of his line. The advance began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the Federal line was successfully carried forward to a series of low hills in which Orchard Knob is the highest point. The movement met with determined resistance; but the Confederates gave way finally, and fell back upon their second line of intrenchments at the foot of the Ridge.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 24th, Sherman's army was ready to begin the crossing of the Tennessee River. At that hour, G. A. Smith, with 3500 men in 116 pontoons, dropped down the river to the mouth of the South Chickamauga. Here the Confederate pickets were surprised and captured; and a short distance below, the troops landed without striking a blow. The work of ferrying the army across began at once, the pontoon boats serving as barges which were towed back and forth by a steamer sent up from Chattanooga. As fast as the men landed they were put to work intrenching; and by daylight two divisions were across and well covered.

By noon a bridge was completed, and at one o'clock Sherman formed for the assault on the Ridge with M. L. Smith on the left, J. E. Smith in the center, and Ewing on the right. The day was dark and lowering, and the clouds hung so low that the Confederates could see nothing of the movements of the troops in the valley. At three o'clock Sherman had carried the first hill at the end of the Ridge. Here he immediately intrenched himself, and the artillery was dragged up the hill by hand and placed in position.

While Sherman was gaining a foothold at the extreme right of the Confederate line, Hooker had opened the battle on the left. Early in



CRAVEN'S PLATEAU.

the morning, Geary, with Cruft's brigade, moved up Lookout Creek; and the remainder of his division advanced to seize the bridge near the railway crossing. The bridge was taken by Grose's brigade, and the skirmish at this point diverted the attention of the Confederates stationed on the Craven plateau while the mist hid Geary's movements. A little later, Geary crossed the creek and began to ascend the mountain in his front; and at the same time Osterhaus crossed at the bridge and pressed forward toward the Confederate position on the plateau. The mountain side facing Wills's Valley was traversed by rifle-pits, and the Confederates came out to resist Osterhaus's advance.

The opposing forces met at a point about half way between the base of the mountain and the plateau, and the Confederates were driven back by the superior numbers in the Federal assaulting column. Osterhaus and Cruft pushed on up the mountain, and when their commands joined Geary's a continuous line was formed with its right reaching far up toward the cliffs at the summit. Swinging on the right as a pivot, the Federals swept up the mountain and across the Craven plateau. Here were the redoubts thrown up by the Confederate left wing, and as these faced the road crossing the point of the mountain, the Federal advance enfiladed them. There was a sharp fight on the plateau, but it was the war-correspondent of the newspapers who raised it to the dignity of a battle, and who gave it to the world as the "Famous Battle Above the Clouds." It was not above, it was in; and the cloud was nothing more than a mist which covered mountain and valley alike. By noon, Hooker had connected his lines

with the Federal right on Chattanooga Creek; and at five o'clock communications were established and Carlin was sent to reinforce Hooker.

The morning of November 25th dawned clear and bright. Grant had established his headquarters on Orchard Knob, from whence the whole field was in view. Bragg's headquarters, nearly opposite the Knob on the summit of Missionary Ridge were in plain sight, and his officers and aides could be seen coming and going constantly. Grant's plans were fully matured and they comprehended three distinct movements. Sherman was to attack and carry the north end of the Ridge; Hooker was to cross the Chattanooga Valley, bestriding the Ridge at Rossville Gap and sweeping its crest and sides as he advanced; and at the propitious moment Thomas was to be launched against the center of the Confederate line.

Sherman opened the battle at sunrise. Three brigades held the hilltop taken and fortified on the previous day, and an assaulting column was formed to attack the Confederate right simultaneously in front and on both flanks. In this column M. L. Smith moved along the eastern base of the Ridge, Corse's brigade was in the center, and Loomis, with two brigades of J. E. Smith's division, formed the right of the attacking force. For two hours the conflict raged on the hillsides. Corse's command suc-



CHATTANOOGA IN 1863.

ceeded in getting a foothold in the extreme end of the Confederate works, and M. L. Smith gained and held the railway. These were but inconsiderable advantages, and though Sherman's men fought gallantly they were unable to dislodge the Confederate force occupying the strong position at the summit of the Ridge. Corse's men were in a desperate situation and J. E. Smith, with two brigades, charged across the open ground to their relief. Smith's men were under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the moment they left the shelter of the woods, but they gained a parapet of the Confederate works only to be driven out and forced back into the ravine.

At this time Grant ordered Thomas to send reinforcements to Sherman, and Baird's division was marched from its position at the right of Orchard Knob. Soon after, Bragg began massing in the same direction, and Grant waited impatiently for Hooker's appearance, which would compel the Confederate commander to further thin his center by supporting his left. Hooker had been delayed by the burning of the bridges across Chattanooga Creek; and late in the afternoon, when Sherman's condition had become so critical that delay was no longer possible, Grant ordered Thomas to advance and carry the Confederate works at the foot of the Ridge.

This was the order for which the men of the Army of the Cumberland had been impatiently waiting. When the signal guns were fired at twenty minutes before four o'clock, 20,000 men swept forward in line of battle carrying everything before them to the foot of the Ridge. Here there was a short pause. The orders to the division commanders were to advance to the base of the Ridge, but before they could be amended or supplemented, the lines broke and the men dashed up the hill as if impelled by a single impulse.

Grant was watching the movement and he turned to Thomas to ask angrily who had ordered the charge up the Ridge. Thomas replied that he did not know, and Grant rejoined that success would be the only excuse for the unauthorized advance. Under the conditions, success was only the question of a few minutes. The guns of the Confederate batteries on the summit could not be depressed so as to make them effective; and the advancing host was covered on its front by the fringe of Confederates driven out of the intrenchments at the base and on the hillside. In a short time—twenty minutes, a veteran tells me,—Bragg's line was broken at five or six different points; the trenches were enfiladed and the guns in the batteries were turned upon the fleeing Confederates.

This charge virtually ended the battle. Hardee, on the Confederate right, changed front and tried to hold his position, but was



BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS.

unable to do so; and Cleburne, who had been left in command on Sherman's front, withdrew when he found himself unsupported. In the meantime, Hooker reached the Ridge at Rossville, where his advance was disputed by a division of the Confederate left. Hooker pressed forward, and the Confederate force, finding itself presently between two fires, joined the retreat.

And after this fashion was the battle of Missionary Ridge lost and won. Unlike its predecessor in the forests of Chickamauga, it was a game of generalship, well- or ill-played as the event decided. Deeds of valor there were a-plenty, and on both sides, but not to compare with those of the September Saturday and Sunday around the Kelly house and on Snodgrass Hill. A word in justice to the brave men who defended the heights in front of Orchard Knob and the tale is told. Among all those who have written the story of this later battle, the Confederate commander alone accuses his soldiers of cowardice. He says that there was no excuse for his troops; that his position was one which should have been held by a skirmish line against any force; that when the Federal charge reached the summit, the men were so exhausted that the slightest effort would have destroyed them.

And the truth is this. For months the men had followed a leader whose misfortune it was to lose every vantage ground their valor had gained; for weeks they had maintained a tenuous line of circumvallation, indefensible for the greater part, and weakened by scattered outworks until it could be broken at any point; for days they had seen the opposing army grow by reinforcement until it outnumbered



BOULEVARD, MISSION RIDGE.

them two to one, and in the face of this they saw their own ranks depleted, first by the detachment of Longstreet, and later by that of Buckner. These things they saw and the wonder is, not that they broke and fled, but that they had the courage to fight at all under such a commander.

All honor then to the men who defended Missionary Ridge, as well as to those who fought their way to its summit. It is a tardy tribute to the valor of the defenders, and it is offered by one whose father fought for the preservation of the Union, but it is given unstintingly and heartily, in the belief that when the history of the Civil War comes to be written by the unpartisan historian, it will be confirmed.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

THE conservation by the General Government of the tract of land whereon a battle was fought, and the turning it into a public park, is a new thing in the history of the United States, though it is not without European precedents. Since we have begun it, it is fitting that the first battle-field so set apart should be that of Chickamauga. No field in the West—not excepting Shiloh—was more strenuously contested; and while the immediate results of the conflict were inconsiderable, its ultimate influence was important and far-reaching, changing the entire course of the struggle in the West. The Confederate generals, themselves, are authority for the statement that Southern soldiers never fought better than at Chickamauga, and never fought as well after that battle. On the other hand, the Northern army gained experience and confidence as its opponents lost heart; and the recollection of the stubborn defense of the breastworks in the Chickamauga bottom and on Snodgrass Hill sent the survivors of that memorable contest triumphantly forward on many another hard-fought field.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park had its origin in the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, held in Chattanooga in 1889. During that meeting, the Chickamauga Memorial Association was formed, with General J. T. Wilder, (Federal,) as president, and General Joseph Wheeler, (Confederate,) as vice president. A board of directors was elected, comprising an equal number of Federal and Confederate officers; and work was begun at once in the different States looking forward to the creation of a favorable sentiment toward the object of the Association, which was the erection of suitable memorials commemorating the events of the battle. The efforts of the directors were completely successful, and the various States represented by organisations in the field responded with liberal appropriations. Then Congress was memorialised and an appropriation of \$125,000 was secured under conditions which made the work of the Association national.

The first step on the part of the Park Commission was the purchase of the tract including the field of Chickamauga. Roughly speaking, its boundaries are an east and west line drawn through McFarland's Gap on the north; Chickamauga Creek on the east; an east and west line passing near Lee and Gordon's Mill on the south; and Missionary Ridge on the west. These boundaries inclose an area of about ten square miles, part of which is arable land held by tenants under the Commission.

In this tract, which covers the ground over which the principal movements of both armies were made on September 19th and 20th, 1863, the Park Commission has accomplished much in the way of restoration. Aside from transforming the rough country roads into smooth boulevards, no modern park improvements have been permitted; the aim of the Commission being to restore, as nearly as possible, the natural face of the tract so that it shall preserve the appearance of the actual battle-field. To this end, the disused roads of 1863 have been re-opened; the lines of breastworks have been replaced; and the movements of the troops by brigades have been indicated by large iron tablets, giving the organisation of brigades and divisions and a brief history of their evolutions on the field. In addition to the tablets, the Commission has erected eight monuments to the general officers—four on each side—who fell in the engagement. These monuments are triangular pyramids of eight-inch shells; and they stand each on the spot where the officer in question fell.

On Snodgrass Hill, at a point near Hall's Ford, and on the hill west of Jay's Mill, iron observation towers have been built, from which a comprehensive view of the entire field may be had. These are especially helpful in the study of a field which, like that of Chickamauga, is comparatively level, and so thickly wooded that no general idea of its configuration may be obtained from any point of view on its surface.

Besides the historical tablets, many guideposts have been erected along the Park roads; pointing out the exact localities of the famous houses in the field,—Brotherton's, the Widow Glenn's, the Kelly house and field, Viniard's, McDonald's, the Dyer house and field, and others. At the points occupied by the various batteries, an equal number of guns of like caliber and construction have been placed; and these in themselves are monuments of no mean rank. The Commission has also commemorated the part borne in the battle by the regular troops, infantry and artillery, by erecting suitable monuments at the various points where these organisations fought.

Here the work of the Commission on the field of Chickamauga

pauses and that of the States begins. Costly monuments, many of them works of art, mark the positions of the various organisations; and no expense has been spared by the committees on location in the effort to define the original lines of battle, and the positions occupied by the troops. So far as one may see, this work has been very successful. Not only have the committees been able to locate the principal positions occupied during the two-day battle by a given brigade or regiment, but they have in many instances traced the movements of the organisation from point to point on the field; and by the use of small monuments, or "markers," they have given a complete history of such movements showing the time in hours.

Beyond the boundaries of the Park proper the Commission has added supplemental works of great magnitude and importance. The Lafayette road has been paved as far as Rossville; a magnificent boulevard has been constructed along the summit of Missionary Ridge; a small tract of land on De Long's Point, and a larger one including General Sherman's battle-field at the northern extremity of the Ridge, have been purchased; and iron observation towers, similar to those in the Park, have been built on the site of Bragg's headquarters and on the reservation on De Long's Point. Extending its work still farther from the original field, the Commission purchased Orchard Knob, the hill half way between the city and Missionary Ridge on which General Grant's headquarters were located on the day of the battle of Missionary Ridge. This has been added to the Park area, and in the future it will be connected with the other reservations by a boulevard.

In the city of Chattanooga the Commission has also done much to increase the historic interest of the locality. The lines of the old fortifications have been carefully traced and their various salients and angles defined by appropriate tablets. The headquarters of the corps, division, and brigade commanders of both armies have been sought out and marked in the same manner. Notable buildings like the military prison, the hospital where the wounded from the battle of Chickamauga were cared for, and the officers' hospital used during the siege, have also been designated by descriptive tablets.

In all of its work the Commission has been thorough and painstaking. That which has been done has been well done. The paving of the boulevards compares favorably with that in any park in the great cities; and the culverts and subways are substantial reminders that the art of building for future generations has not yet become a lost art in this day of universal sham-building. While it may not be the part of the historian to praise men for being honest, it is yet worthy

of remark that no suspicion of jobbery attaches to any of the undertakings of those who have been the nation's deputies in this work. Very considerable sums of money have been placed at the disposal of the Commission, and it has been honestly spent, as the work will show.

The creation of the Park was a patriotic conception on the part of its originators, worthily planned and ably executed. As a memorial to a nation's dead, it stands unique among the records of the great struggle. That the contending sections have met in amity to further the object of the Association is but another evidence—happily one among many—that we are one people, a nation undivided and indivisible, whose sons may meet with fraternal hand-clasp on the field where once, for a little time, our common heritage as Americans was lost in the din and turmoil of party strife.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

The Park Commission has placed bronze tablets locating most of the following points :

LOCATION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF 1863.

BATTERY BUSHNELL. N. W. corner Payne and Lindsay Streets.

BATTERY COOLEGE. On Cameron Hill, west of, and near Fort Mihalotzy. Old Reservoir.

BATTERY ERWIN. N. W. corner Gilmer and "C" Streets.

BATTERY MCALOON. On knoll near the mouth of Citico Creek.

BATTERY TAFT. Elevation at intersection of Gilmer and "B" Streets.

FORT CAMERON. Battery of 100 pounder Parrott guns about two hundred yards south of the Point of Cameron Hill.

FORT CREIGHTON, OR FORT WOOD. The Elevation between E. 5th Street and Vine Street, east of Palmetto Street, facing East End Avenue.

FORT LYTLE, OR STAR FORT. College Street, South end of College Hill.

FORT MIHALOTZY. Cameron Hill, present site of residence of C. A. Davidson, 221 Prospect Street.

FORT NEGLEY, OR FORT PHELPS. Elevation south of Montgomery Avenue, west of Rossville Road.

FORT SHERMAN. Interior line of fortifications from intersection of E. 5th and Walnut Streets, east of and around Brabson Hill, to Battery Bushnell.

LUNETTE O'MEARA. On Brabson Hill at intersection of E. 5th and Lindsay Streets. Signal Hill.

REDOUBT CARPENTER, AND LOOKOUT BATTERY. On eastern spur of Cameron Hill, site of the old Water Works Reservoir, north end of Cedar Street.

REDOUBT CRUTCHFIELD, OR FORT SHERIDAN. On south extension of Cameron Hill, site of residence of Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, 137 E. Terrace Street.

REDOUBT JONES, OR STONE FORT. Elevation south of 10th Street and east of Market Street. Present site of the Post-Office.

REDOUBT PUTNAM. At intersection of E. 5th and Walnut Streets.

BATTERY SMARTT. West end Bluff View.

HEADQUARTERS.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER E. TERRACE AND GILLESPIE STREETS. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

326 WALNUT STREET—North-east corner of E. 4th Street. Adj. General Army of the Cumberland: Gen. Garfield and Gen. Reynolds.

302 WALNUT STREET. General J. M. Brannan.

NORTH-EAST CORNER E. 4TH AND HIGH STREETS. Adj. General, Bragg's Army.

316 WALNUT STREET. Headquarters Army of the Cumberland. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans: Gen. Geo. H. Thomas: Gen. U. S. Grant: Gen. W. D. Whipple.

19 EAST FOURTH STREET—North-west corner Cherry Street. Gen. A. C. Gillem: Gen. J. G. Parkhurst.

218 BOYCE STREET—North-east corner Montgomery Avenue. General W. P. Carlin, (Federal): General Leadbetter, (Confederate).

CORNER BOYCE AND MONTGOMERY AVENUE, opposite 218 Boyce Street. Gen. H. Morgan, (Confederate).

NORTH-EAST CORNER BOYCE AND HOOKE STREETS. Gen. Ferd. Van Derveer.

603 PINE STREET—South-west corner E. 6th Street. Gen. D. H. Hill; Gen. W. J. Hardee, (Confederate): Gen. J. M. Palmer; Gen. J. D. McPherson, (Federal).

401 HIGH STREET—South-west corner E. 4th Street. Inspector General, Army of the Cumberland.

24 COLLEGE STREET—Near corner of Craven Street. Gen. Leonidas Polk.

WEST 9TH STREET—Between Burch and East Terrace Streets. Gen. Absalom Baird.

D. B. LOVEMAN'S RESIDENCE ON E. 5TH STREET, east of Georgia Avenue. Gen. Braxton Bragg, (Confederate): Gen. Geo. D. Wagner, (Federal).

COURT HOUSE. Gen. Gordon Granger.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—South-west corner Georgia Avenue and E. 7th Street. Gen. J. B. Steedman; Col. S. B. Moe, Adj. Gen. Staff, Gen. J. B. Steedman.

110 FIRST STREET. Gen. W. T. Sherman; Gen. U. S. Grant.

415 POPLAR STREET. Col. T. R. Stanley, Post Commander: Gen. J. C. Breckinridge.

417 CEDAR STREET. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, (Commanding 14th Corps).

NORTH-EAST CORNER HOUSTON AND VINE STREET Gen. T. J. Wood.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE was at 400 Walnut Street, south-east corner E. 4th Street; and on E. 4th between Market and Cherry Streets; 718 Market Street; and north-west corner W. 7th and Broad Streets.

POST QUARTER MASTER. 521 Market Street.

POST COMMISSARY. West of Market Street, on north side of 4th Street.

MILITARY PRISON. Police Headquarters, Market and 4th Streets.

SWIM'S JAIL, OR DUNGEON. North side of East 5th Street, between Walnut and Lookout Streets.

POST CHAPEL. South-east corner E. 6th and Walnut Streets.

OLD CRUTCHFIELD HOUSE. Read House.

HOSPITAL. School House, Gillespie Street.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL. South-east corner Poplar and W. 5th Streets.

ORGANIZATION

. . . of the . . .

Armies Engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19th and 20th, 1863.

FEDERAL. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Major General W. S. ROSECRANS, Commanding.

General Headquarters escort:

1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, 10th Ohio.
15th Pennsylvania Cavlary.

14TH ARMY CORPS: Major General Geo. H. Thomas.

Provost Guard: 9th Michigan Infantry.

Escort: 1st Ohio Cavalry, Company L.

First Division, Brigadier General Absalom Baird.

1st Brigade, Col. Benj. F. Scribner.

38th Indiana, 2d Ohio, 33d Ohio, 94th Ohio, 10th Wisconsin.

1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery A.

2d Brigade, Brigadier General John C. Starkweather.

24th Illinois, 79th Pennsylvania, 1st Wisconsin, 21st Wisconsin.

4th Indiana Light Artillery.

3d Brigade, Brigadier General J. H. King.

15th United States 1st Battalion, 16th United States 1st Battalion,

18th United States 1st Battalion, 18th United States 2d Battalion,

19th United States 1st Battalion, 5th United States Artillery, Battery H.

Second Division, Major General Jas. S. Negley.

1st Brigade, Brigadier General John Beatty.

10th Illinois, 42d Indiana, 15th Kentucky, 88th Indiana.

Illinois Light Artillery, (Bridges) Battery.

2d Brigade, Col. T. R. Stanley.

19th Illinois, 11th Michigan, 18th Ohio.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery M.

3d Brigade, Col. Wm. Sirwell.

37th Indiana, 21st Ohio, 74th Ohio, 78th Pennsylvania.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G.

Third Division, Brigadier General John M. Brannan.

- 1st Brigade, Col. John M. Connell.
 - 82d Indiana, 17th Ohio, 31st Ohio.
 - 1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D.
- 2d Brigade, Col. John T. Croxton.
 - 10th Indiana, 74th Indiana, 4th Kentucky, 14th Ohio, 10th Kentucky.
 - 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery C.
- 3d Brigade, Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer.
 - 87th Indiana, 2d Minnesota, 9th Ohio, 35th Ohio.
 - 4th United States Artillery, Battery I.

Fourth Division, Major General Jos. J. Reynolds.

- 1st Brigade, Col. J. T. Wilder.
 - 92d Illinois, 98th Illinois, 123d Illinois, 17th Indiana, 72d Indiana.
 - 18th Battery Indiana Light Artillery.
- 2d Brigade, Col. Edward A. King.
 - 68th Indiana, 75th Indiana, 101st Indiana, 105th Ohio.
 - 19th Battery Indiana Light Artillery.
- 3d Brigade, Brigadier General John B. Turchin.
 - 18th Kentucky, 11th Ohio, 36th Ohio, 92d Ohio.
 - 21st Battery Indiana Light Artillery.

20TH ARMY CORPS: Major General Alex. M. McCook

Escort: 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company I.
 Provost Guard: 81st Indiana, Company H.

First Division, Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis.

- 1st Brigade, Col. Sidney Post.
 - 59th Illinois, 74th Illinois, 75th Illinois, 22d Indiana.
 - 5th Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery.
 - This Brigade not engaged: guarding trains.*
- 2d Brigade, Brigadier General Wm. P. Carlin.
 - 21st Illinois, 38th Illinois, 81st Indiana, 101st Ohio.
 - 2d Battery Minnesota Light Artillery.
- 3d Brigade, Col. Hans C. Heg.
 - 25th Illinois, 35th Illinois, 8th Kansas, 15th Wisconsin.
 - 8th Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery.

Second Division, Brigadier General Richard W. Johnson.

- 1st Brigade, Brigadier General Aug. Willich.
 - 89th Illinois, 32d Indiana, 39th Indiana, 49th Ohio, 15th Ohio.
 - 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery A.
- 2d Brigade, Col. Jos. B. Dodge.
 - 79th Illinois, 29th Indiana, 30th Indiana, 77th Pennsylvania.
 - 20th Battery Ohio Light Artillery.
- 3d Brigade, Col. Phil. P. Baldwin.
 - 6th Indiana, 5th Kentucky, 1st Ohio, 93d Ohio.
 - 5th Battery Indiana Light Artillery.

Third Division, Major General Phil. H. Sheridan.

- 1st Brigade, Brigadier General Wm. H. Lytle.
 - 36th Illinois, 88th Illinois, 21st Michigan, 24th Wisconsin.
 - 11th Battery Indiana Light Artillery.
- 2d Brigade, Col. Bernard Laiboldt.
 - 44th Illinois, 73d Illinois, 2d Missouri, 15th Missouri.
 - 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G.
- 3d Brigade, Col. Luther P. Bradley.
 - 22d Illinois, 27th Illinois, 42d Illinois, 51st Illinois.
 - 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C.

21ST ARMY CORPS: Major General Thomas L. Crittenden.

Escort: 15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K.

First Division, Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood.

1st Brigade, Col. George P. Buell.

100th Illinois, 58th Indiana, 13th Michigan, 26th Ohio.

8th Battery Indiana Light Artillery.

2d Brigade, Brigadier General George D. Wagner.

15th Indiana, 40th Indiana, 57th Indiana, 97th Ohio.

10th Battery Indiana Light Artillery.

This Brigade was stationed in Chattanooga during the battle.

3d Brigade, Col. Chas. G. Harker.

3d Kentucky, 64th Ohio, 65th Ohio, 125th Ohio.

6th Battery Ohio Light Artillery.

Second Division, Major General John M. Palmer.

1st Brigade, Brigadier General Chas. Cruft.

31st Indiana, 1st Kentucky, 2d Kentucky, 90th Ohio.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B.

2d Brigade, Brigadier General Wm. B. Hazen.

9th Indiana, 6th Kentucky, 41st Ohio, 124th Ohio.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F.

3d Brigade, Col. Wm. Gross.

84th Illinois, 36th Indiana, 23d Kentucky, 6th Ohio, 24th Ohio.

4th U. S. Artillery, Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery H.

Third Division, Brigadier General Horatio P. Van Cleve.

1st Brigade, Brigadier General Samuel Beatty.

79th Indiana, 9th Kentucky, 17th Kentucky, 19th Ohio.

7th Battery Indiana Light Artillery.

2d Brigade, Col. George F. Dick.

44th Indiana, 86th Indiana, 13th Ohio, 59th Ohio.

26th Battery Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

3d Brigade, Col. Sidney M. Barnes.

35th Indiana, 8th Kentucky, 51st Ohio, 99th Ohio.

3d Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery.

RESERVE CORPS: Major General Gordon Granger.

Escort: 1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F.

First Division, Brigadier General James B. Steedman.

1st Brigade, Brigadier General Walter C. Whittaker.

96th Illinois, 115th Illinois, 84th Ind., 22d Mich., 40th Ohio, 89th Ohio.

18th Battery Ohio Light Artillery.

2d Brigade, Col. John G. Mitchell.

78th Illinois, 98th Ohio, 121st Ohio, 113th Ohio.

1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery M.

Second Division, (One Brigade of)

2d Brigade, Col. Daniel McCook,

85th Illinois, 86th Illinois, 125th Illinois, 52d Ohio, 69th Ohio.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery I.

CAVALRY CORPS: Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell.

First Division, Col. Edward M. McCook.

1st Brigade, Col. Archibald P. Campbell.

2d Michigan, 9th Pennsylvania; 1st Tennessee.

2d Brigade, Col. Daniel M. Ray.

2d Indiana, 4th Indiana, 2d Tennessee, 1st Wisconsin.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D, (Section).

3d Brigade, Col. Louis D. Watkins.

4th Kentucky, 5th Kentucky, 6th Kentucky.

Second Division, Brigadier General George Crook.

1st Brigade, Col. Robert H. G. Minty.

3d Indiana, 4th Michigan, 7th Pennsylvania, 4th United States.

Chicago, (Illinois) B. of T. Battery, (Section).

2d Brigade, Col. Eli Long.

2d Kentucky, 1st Ohio, 4th Ohio, 3d Ohio.

Chicago, (Illinois) B. of T. Battery, (Section).

CONFEDERATE. ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding.

Escort: Dreux's Co., Louisiana Cavalry; Holloway's Co., Alabama Cavalry.

RIGHT WING: Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk.

Escort: Greenleaf's Company, Louisiana Cavalry.

POLK'S CORPS:

Cheatham's Division, Major General Benj. F. Cheatham.

Escort: Company G, 2d Georgia Cavalry.

Jackson's Brigade, Brigadier General John K. Jackson.

1st Georgia, 5th Georgia, 2d Georgia Battalion S. S., 5th Mississippi, 8th Mississippi, Scogins Georgia Battery.

Maney's Brigade, Brigadier General George Maney.

1st Tenn., 27th Tenn., 4th Tenn., (Prov. Army); 6th Tenn., 9th Tenn., 24th Tenn. Battalion S. S., Smith's Mississippi Battery.

Smith's Brigade, Brigadier General Preston Smith.

11th Tennessee, 12th Tennessee, 47th Tennessee, 13th Tennessee, 15th Tennessee, 29th Tenn. Dawson's Battalion S. S.; Scott's Tenn. Battery.

Wright's Brigade, Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright.

8th Tennessee, 16th Tennessee, 28th Tennessee, 38th Tennessee, Murray's Tennessee Battalion, 51st Tennessee, 52d Tennessee, Carnes's Tennessee Battery.

Strahl's Brigade, Brigadier General Otho F. Strahl.

4th Tennessee, 19th Tennessee, 5th Tennessee, 24th Tennessee, 31st Tennessee, 33d Tennessee, Stanford's Mississippi Battery.

HILL'S CORPS: Lieutenant General Daniel H. Hill.

Cleburne's Division, Major General Patrick R. Cleburne.

Escort: Sanders's Company, Tennessee Cavalry.

Wood's Brigade, Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood.

16th Alabama, 33d Alabama, 45th Alabama, 18th Alabama Battalion, 32d Mississippi, 45th Mississippi, 15th Mississippi Battalion S. S., Semple's Alabama Battery.

Polk's Brigade, Brigadier General Lucius E. Polk.

1st Arkansas, 3d Confederate, 5th Confederate, 2d Tennessee, 35th Tennessee, 48th Tennessee, Calvert's Arkansas Battery.

Deshler's Brigade, Brigadier General James Deshler.

19th Arkansas, 24th Arkansas, 6th Texas Infantry, 10th Texas Infantry, 15th Texas Cavalry, 17th Texas Cavalry, 18th Texas Cavalry, 24th Texas Cavalry, 25th Texas Cavalry, Douglas's Texas Battery.

Breckinridge's Division, Major General John C. Breckinridge.

Escort: Foules's Company, Mississippi Cavalry.

Helm's Brigade, Brigadier General Benj. H. Helm.

4th Kentucky, 41st Alabama, 2d Kentucky, 6th Kentucky, 9th Kentucky, Cobb's Kentucky Battery.

Adams's Brigade, Brigadier General Daniel W. Adams.

32d Alabama, 13th Louisiana, 20th Louisiana, 16th Louisiana, 25th Louisiana, 19th Louisiana, 14th Louisiana Battalion, Slocum's Louisiana Battery, Graves's Kentucky Battery.

Stovall's Brigade, Brigadier General M. A. Stovall.

1st Florida, 3d Florida, 4th Florida, 47th Georgia, 60th North Carolina, Mebane's Tennessee Battery.

WALKER'S (RESERVE) CORPS: Major General W. H. T. Walker.

Walker's Division, Brigadier General S. R. Gist.

Gist's Brigade, Col. P. H. Colquitt.

46th Ga., 8th Ga. Battalion, 16th South Carolina, 24th South Carolina.

Ector's Brigade, Brigadier General M. D. Ector.

Stone's Alabama Battalion S. S., Pound's Mississippi Battalion S. S.,
29th North Carolina, 9th Texas, 10th Texas Cavalry, 14th Texas
Cavalry, 32d Texas Cavalry.

Wilson's Brigade, Col. C. C. Wilson,

25th Georgia, 29th Georgia, 30th Georgia, 1st Georgia Battalion S. S.,
4th Louisiana Battalion, Howell's (Martin) Georgia Battery.

Liddell's Division, Brigadier General St. John R. Liddell.

Liddell's Brigade, Col. Daniel C. Govan,

2d Arkansas, 15th Arkansas, 7th Arkansas, 6th Arkansas, 8th Arkansas,
5th Arkansas, 13th Arkansas, 1st Louisiana, Swetts's Miss. Battery.

Walthall's Brigade, Brigadier General Edward C. Walthall,

27th Mississippi, 24th Mississippi, 30th Mississippi, 34th Mississippi,
29th Mississippi, Fowler's Alabama Battery.

LEFT WING: Lieutenant General James Longstreet.

Hindman's Division, (of Polk's Corps,) Major General Thomas C. Hindman.

Escort: Lenoir's Company, Alabama Cavalry.

Anderson's Brigade, Brigadier General Patton Anderson.

7th Mississippi, 9th Mississippi, 10th Mississippi, 41st Mississippi, 44th
Mississippi, 9th Mississippi Battalion S. S., Garrity's Ala. Battery.

Deas's Brigade, Brigadier General Zach C. Deas,

19th Alabama, 22d Alabama, 25th Alabama, 39th Alabama, 50th Ala-
bama, 17th Alabama Battalion S. S., Dent's Alabama Battery.

Manigault's Brigade, Brigadier General A. M. Manigault,

24th Alabama, 28th Alabama, 34th Alabama, 10th South Carolina, 19th
South Carolina, Waters's Alabama Battery.

BUCKNER'S CORPS: Major General Simon B. Buckner.

Escort: Clark's Company, Tennessee Cavalry.

Stewart's Division, Major General Alex. P. Stewart.

Bate's Brigade, Brigadier General William B. Bate,

58th Alabama, 37th Georgia, 4th Georgia Battalion S. S., 15th Tennessee,
37th Tennessee, 20th Tennessee, Eufaula (Alabama) Battery.

Clayton's Brigade, Brigadier General Henry D. Clayton,

18th Alabama, 36th Alabama, 38th Alabama, 1st Arkansas Battery.

Brown's Brigade, Brigadier General John C. Brown,

18th Tennessee, 26th Tennessee, 32d Tennessee, 45th Tennessee, 23d
Tennessee Battalion, Dawson's Georgia Battery.

Preston's Division, Brigadier General William Preston.

Gracie's Brigade, Brigadier General Archie Gracie, Jr.,

43d Alabama, 1st Alabama Battalion, 2d Alabama Battalion, 3d Alabama
Battalion, 4th Alabama Battalion, 63d Tennessee.

Trigg's Brigade, Col. Robert C. Trigg,

1st Florida Cavalry, 6th Florida, 7th Florida, 54th Virginia.

Kelly's (3d) Brigade, Col. J. H. Kelly,

65th Georgia, 5th Kentucky, 58th North Carolina, 63d Virginia.

Leyden's Artillery Battalion, Major A. Leyden,

Jeffress's (Virginia) Battery, Peeples's (Georgia) Battery,

Wolihin's (Georgia) Battery

RESERVE CORPS ARTILLERY: Major S. C. Williams.

Baxter's (Tennessee) Battery, Darden's Mississippi Battery, Kolb's
Alabama Battery, McCants's Florida Battery.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS: (Under command of Major General John B. Hood,)

McLaw's Division, (two Brigades of).

Kershaw's Brigade, Brigadier General J. B. Kershaw,
2d South Carolina, 3d South Carolina, 7th South Carolina, 8th South
Carolina, 15th South Carolina, 3d South Carolina Battalion.

Humphrey's Brigade, Brigadier General Benj. G. Humphrey,
13th Mississippi, 17th Mississippi, 18th Mississippi, 21st Mississippi.

Hood's Division, (Under command of Brigadier General Evander McLaw)

Law's Brigade, Col. James L. Sheffield.

4th Alabama, 15th Alabama, 44th Alabama, 47th Alabama, 48th Alabama.

Robertson's Brigade, Brigadier General Jerome B. Robertson,
3d Arkansas, 1st Texas, 4th Texas, 5th Texas.

Benning's Brigade, Brigadier General Henry L. Benning,
2d Georgia, 15th Georgia, 17th Georgia, 20th Georgia.

(Artillery Corps not present at the battle).

Johnson's Division, Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson.

(A provisional division attached to Longstreet's Corps).

Gregg's Brigade, Brigadier General John Gregg,
3d Tennessee, 10th Tennessee, 30th Tennessee, 41st Tennessee, 50th
Tennessee, 1st Tennessee Battalion, 7th Texas, Bledsoe's Mo. Battery.

McNair's Brigade, Brigadier General Evander McNair,
1st Arkansas Rifles, (Mounted), 2d Arkansas Rifles, (Mounted), 25th
Arkansas, 4th Arkansas; 31st Arkansas, 4th Arkansas Battalion, 39th
North Carolina, Culpepper's South Carolina Battery.

Johnson's Brigade, Col. John S. Fulton,
17th Tennessee, 23d Tennessee, 25th Tennessee, 44th Tennessee, 9th
Georgia Artillery Battalion, Battery E.

CAVALRY:

WHEELER'S CORPS: Major General Joseph Wheeler.

Wharton's Division, Brigadier General John A. Wharton,

1st Brigade, Col. C. C. Crews,

Malone's 7th Alabama, 2d Georgia, 3d Georgia, 4th Georgia.

2d Brigade, Col. Thomas Harrison,

3d Confederate, 3d Kentucky, 4th Tennessee, 8th Texas, 11th Texas,
White's Tennessee Battery.

Martin's Division, Brigadier General Wm. T. Martin.

1st Brigade, Col. John T. Morgan.

1st Alabama, 3d Alabama, 51st Alabama, 8th Confederate.

2d Brigade, Col. A. A. Russell,

4th (Russell's) Alabama, 1st Confederate, Wiggin's Arkansas Battery.

FORREST'S CORPS: Brigadier General N. B. Forrest.

Escort: Jackson's Company, Tennessee Cavalry.

Armstrong's Division, Brigadier General Frank C. Armstrong.

Armstrong's Brigade, Col. James T. Wheeler,

3d Arkansas, 2d Kentucky, 18th Tennessee Battalion, 6th Tennessee.

Forrest's Brigade, Col. George T. Dibbrell,

4th Tennessee, 8th Tennessee, 9th Tennessee, 10th Tennessee, 11th
Tennessee, Shaw's (Hamilton) Battalion, Huggin's (Freeman's) Ten-
nessee Battalion, Morton's Tennessee Battery.

Pegram's Division, Brigadier General John Pegram.

Davidson's Brigade, Brigadier General H. V. Davidson,

1st Georgia, 6th Georgia, 6th North Carolina, Rucker's Tennessee
Legion, Hudwald's Tennessee Battery.

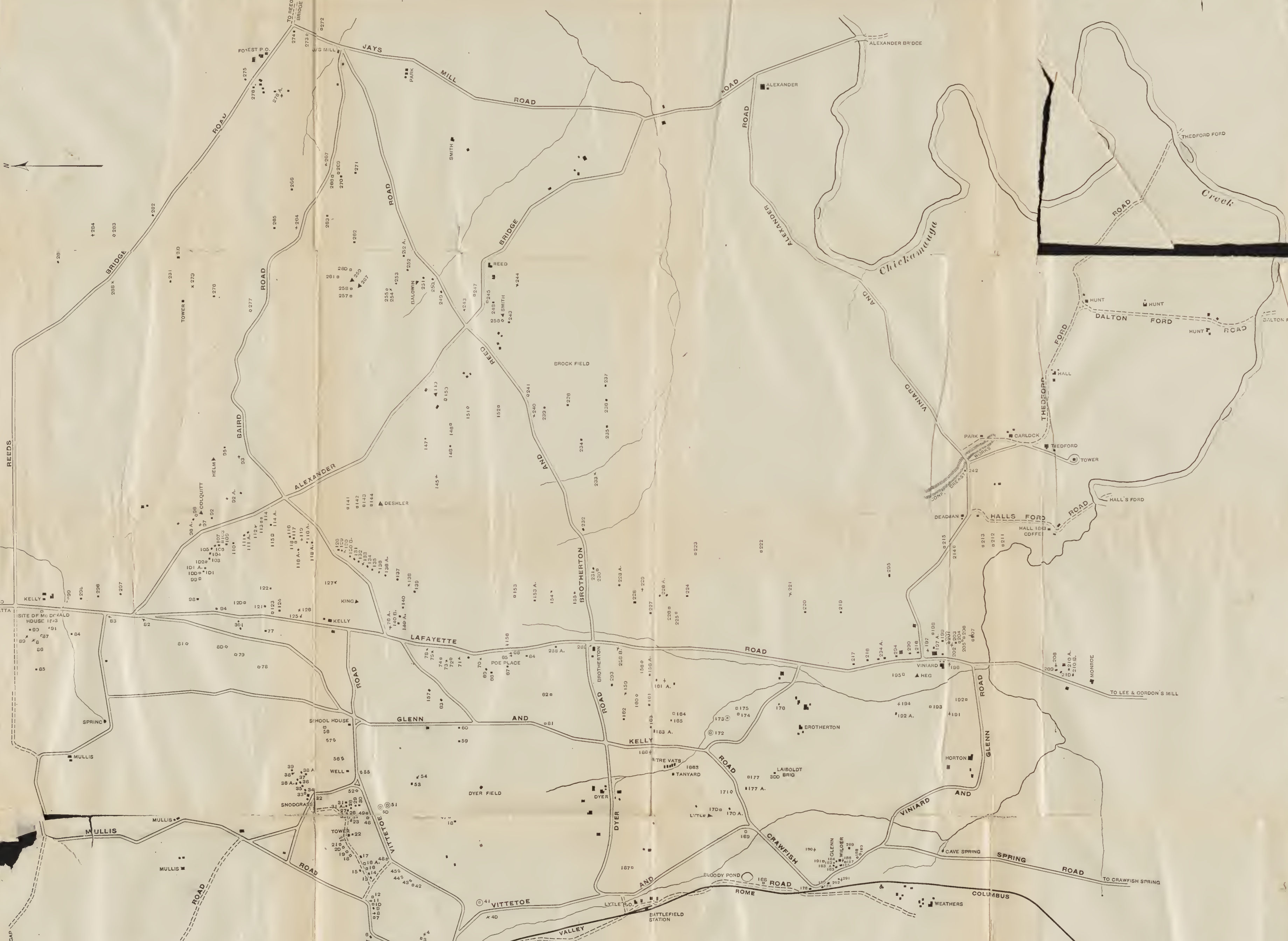
Scott's Brigade, Col. John S. Scott,

10th Confederate, 1st Louisiana, 2d Tennessee, 5th Tennessee, Detach-
ment Morgan's Command, Robinson's Louisiana Battery, (Section).

KEY TO MONUMENTS, LOCATIONS, AND MARKERS,

Showing where the different organizations were at various times during the battle. All monuments have not as yet been erected and in some cases may not be where located. Locations are designated by *, markers erected by †.

Illinois.		Indiana.		Kentucky.		Ohio.		Ohio.		Alabama.		S. Carolina.		
30*	19th	111a*	38th	Federal.		29†	19th	BATTERIES.		2*	24th	3*	10th	
174*	21st	253a*		228a*	9th	228		191	6th	92*	41st	168*		
206*		183*	39th	260*	10th	17	21st	38	18th	BATTERY.		3*	19th	
169*	22nd	298*	42nd	297*	15th	165†		162†		65*	Kolb's	168*		
201*		38a*	44th	228a*	17th	132†	24th	127	20th	88*	Swett's	96*	24th	
115*	24th	211*		136a*	18th	232		126	1st A	89*	Fowler's	97*		
294a*	25th	161a*		153a*	23rd	216	26th	145†		4*	Dent's	BATTERY.		
204*	27th	226a*				31†	31st	248†		11*		154*	Culpeper's	
294a*	35th	300*		Michigan.		69		63†	B	Louisiana.		221*		
177a*	36th	205*	58th	1*	9th	266†		130		255*	1st	288*		
175*	38th	20*	68th	31a*	11th	110	33rd	233†		92*	4th	Tennessee.		
198*		226*		80*		253†		70	C	78*	13th	150*	1st	
204*	42nd	140b*		81*		22	35th	133	F	95*	16th	151*	4th	
170a*	44th	182*	72nd	158a*		94†		157†		79*	19th	152*	6th	
201*	51st	192*		160*		281†		240†		78*	20th	152*	9th	
170*	73rd	215*		200*	13th	285†		166†	G	95*	25th	150*	27th	
7*	78th	217*		177*	21st	86†	36th	54	M			52*	63rd	
99*	79th	71*	74th	181*		139		Penn.		BATTERY.		BATTERY.		
246*		258*		16*	22nd	235†		256*	77th	83*	Slocum's	229*	Carnes's	
153*	84th	271*		BATTERIES.		14	40th	163a*	78th	91*		244*	Turner's	
	{	74*	75th	254*	1st A	36†	41st	113*	79th	267*	4th	Texas.		
276a*	85th	140a*		159*	D	134†		CAVALRY.		Mississippi.		141*	17th	
	86th	228a*	79th	279*		163†		189*	9th	223*	9th S-S.	142*	18th	
177a*	125th	207*	81st	284*		238		167*	15th	42*	9th	143*	24th	
118*	88th	62*	82nd			122†	49th	BATTERY.		43*	7th	144*	25th	
247*	89th	277*		Minnesota.		146†		288b*	26th	45*	10th	BATTERY.		
72*	92nd	16a*	84th	23	2nd	249		KANSAS.		57*	13th	93*	Douglas'	
10*	96th	38a*	86th	121		249	51st	293*	8th	55*	17th	Georgia.		
184*	98th	74*		282		209		294*		58*	18th	BATTERY.		
212*		161*		BATTERY.		276	52nd	295*		56*	21st	8*	Everett's	
197a*	100th	212*		202	2nd	224	59th	U. S. Reg.		44*	41st	40*		
299*	104th	226a*		219†		34	64th	106	15th	46*	44th	Kentucky.		
12*	115th	300*		35		60†		105	16th	BATTERY.		Confed.		
187*		24*	87th	53†		219†	65th	107	18th	66*	Darden's	92a*	2nd	
213*	123rd	123*		176†		219†		104	19th	N. Carolina.		19*	5th	
BATTERIES.		280*		275	69th	234†		CAVALRY.		272*	6th	96a*	4th	
82*	Bridges'	283*		161	74th	252		BATTERIES.		288a*	39th	96a*	6th	
196*	1st C	296*	88th	15	89th	111†	94th	125	4th H	18*	58th	92a*	9th	
5*	M	21*	101st	128	90th	263†		71	M	120*	60th	Florida.		
276a*	2nd I	140*		128		13	98th	264	5th H	BATTERY.		156*	McCants'	
		225*		176†		103†	99th	32	4th I	S. Carolina.				
Indiana.		BATTERIES.		300*	{ 2nd	210		Wisconsin.		47*		7th		
116a*	6th	112*	4th	300*	{ 15th	199	101st	114*	1st	48*		17th		
36a*	9th	119*	5th	BATTERY.		64	105th	108*	10th					
241*		73*	7th	Missouri.		155†		290*	15th					
20*		161a*		300*		9	113th	114*	21st					
130b*		197*	8th	Ohio.		137		171*	24th					
158*		190*	11th	183	1st S.S.	236†	92nd	CAVALRY.						
71*	10th	75*	18th	117	1st	116†	93rd	BATTERIES.						
25*		199*		147†		252		125	4th H					
261*		190*	11th	251†		111†	94th	71	M					
269*		190*	11th	109	2nd	263†		264	5th H					
188*	17th	75*	18th	262†		13	98th	32	4th I					
193*		186*		135†	6th	103†	99th							
214*		194*		231		210								
218*		242*		27	9th	199	101st							
102*	29th	76*	19th	98†		64	105th							
243*		76a*		265†		155†								
101*	30th	138*	21st	185	10th	9	113th							
245*		BATTERIES.		90†	11th	6	121st							
129*	31st	Kentucky.		136		39†	124th							
118a*	32nd	Federal.		237†		131†								
101a*	35th	128a*	{ 1st	227	13th	239								
210a*		33*	2nd	68	14th	37	125th							
153a*	36th	26*	3rd	270†		59†								
230*		257*	4th	250		220†								
164*	37th	268*		29†	17th									
		116a*	5th	67										
		130b*	6th	278†		180	1st							
		210b*	8th	28	18th	179	3rd							
				77†		178	4th							



MAP OF
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTAHOOGA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

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